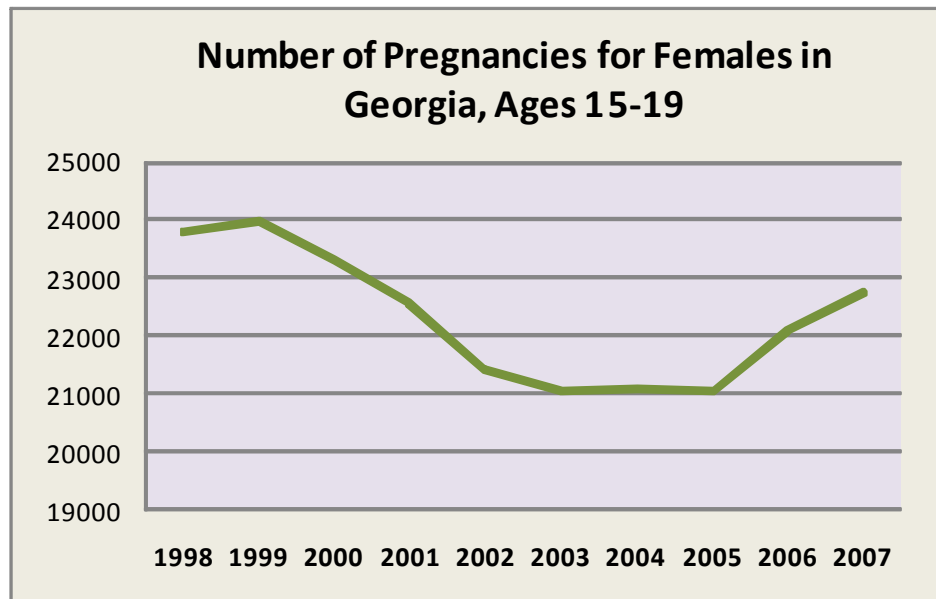




HEALTHY

- IMPROVE Health of Children

GOCF outcome indicator: adolescent pregnancies/births
-for high school students



Georgia Department of Community Health Division of Public Health, OASIS Web Query, 2010.

According to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, teenage pregnancy is linked to social issues such as poverty, income, child wellbeing, education, responsible fatherhood, and out-of-wedlock births. Although costly for most teen parents, childbearing costs are greatest for younger teens. In Georgia, the average annual cost associated with a child born to a mother 17 and younger is \$3,526. The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports that in 2005, 62.8% and 17.6% of sexually active youth surveyed used a condom and birth control pills, respectively, during their last sexual intercourse. In addition to an increased risk of pregnancy, teen sexual intercourse can result in contracting harmful sexual transmitted diseases and infections (STDs/STIs).

- Births to 15-19 year-olds make up roughly 98% of all teen births.
- Children born to teen mothers are twice as likely to be victims of abuse or neglect.
- Although teen birth rates decreased from 1994-2004 for non-Hispanic whites and African-Americans by 26% and 39%; respectively, births for Hispanics have increased.
- In 2004, 80% of teens that gave birth were not married, compared to 75% in 1994 and 51% during the '80s.

Data Source: Georgia Campaign for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention, 2010. National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, 2010. US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2004.